not appearing ambitious. Either the General here strangely deceives himself or else he aims to deceive others. The fact was that he had not a chance of being elected, his unpopularity having become excessive, and he only withdrew from a canvass in which nothing awaited him but defeat The man of the people was Antonio Guzman, a Liberal, and their suffrages were cast for him-The electoral colleges would have given him at least the required majority of two thirds, when Paez and his party, being then in possession of the Government, and having control of the Judiciary, trumped up against him an accusation of conspiracy, and got him tried for it. And though on this trial not a fact was adduced against him except that two years before he had edited the Venezolano, an anti-Paez paper, he was con demned to death, and put in irons in prison to await the execution of the sentence.

Having thus got the successful candidate out of the way, these patriots cast about for a man to have elected in his place. They sought for a tool who would execute their designs. They aimed to abolish the liberty of the Press; to put an end to Universal Suffrage by requiring every voter to know how to read and write, and to own a certain amount of property; to organize all property owners as the militia, giving Paez, as Inspector General of that body, the right to call it under arms independently of the Executive to have political offenses tried by Courts Martial, and thus to destroy all the bulwarks of pop niar freedom. They also designed that the sentence of Guzman should be executed, and that other prominent liberals should be put to death. Thinking to find in Monagas a man who would accomplish these schemes, they managed his election, which took place early in the year 1847.

Gen. Monagas arrived at Caracas and entered upon the duties of his office. He was immediately surrounded by the members of the Oligarchic faction, and carefully secluded from other influences. A Ministry was formed in their interest, with Senor Quintere, a man of talent checked by no scruples, at its head. The plans of the party were at once developed. One of them, José M. Rojas, brought a bill into the Assembly for the trial of conspirators by Courts Martial. Quintero, as Secretary of the Interior, introduced another into the Senate depriving of the elective franchise all who could not read and write. He also insisted that the sentence of Guzman should be fulfilled. Herrera, another Minister, besought the President to cause six or seven others, also under sentence, to be killed, though the President had determined to commute their punishment. Such was the eagerness of this Minister to shed the blood of these unfortunate persons, that he left his office and followed the President to his house, to urge him again to consent to their death, as necessary to the satisfaction of the Oligarchal party. Paez, at the same time, strongly urged on his own appointment as Inspector General of the Militia, and in fine, Quintero, Pacz, Herrera, Gen. Carreño, and the whole party, jointly and separately, pressed forward the realization of the designs they had in view in securing the election of Monagas.

But they were mistaken in their man and their mode of treating him. The nature of their importanities revolted him, and he became indignant at the part they wished to force him to play. At length one day in the Government House, when the three Ministers were insisting on his pursuing these measures, he rose from his chair and said to them: "Gentlemen, what I have determined on shall be done; no one shall be executed during my Administration, and you will be pleased toanderstand this fully." Notwithstanding this, they still continued to hope for the death of Guz man and for the execution of their plans generally. But from the conduct of the President, they at length became convinced that he would not allow himself to be made their instrument. Accordingly they gave in their resignation, one after the other, though they took care to hold on as long as possi ble. Carreno was the last thus to leave his post; he left it, as did the others, from the honorable and humane motive that they could not get Gazman killed.

Pacz and the Oligarchy were furious on finding decidedly that the President would not enter into their iniquitous plans, but, on the contrary, would be a great obstacle in their way. They swore to with them, by substituting for their Quintero Min- any species of compulsion being used toward them, istry a moderate one, which might ever it that he essayed to remain on good terms with partisans abandoned him because he would not kill Guzman. Paez and all his partisans pretended to consider him criminal because he refused to be their tool; and their only thought was how to bring about his ruin.

Shortly after this appeared certain journals, called La Prensa, El Espectador, (this last edited by Quintero himself,) &c. in which the Presi dent was reviled and calumniated by the same pens which only a few days before had extelled and lauded him. The greatest odium was stirred up against him. An accusation of a highly ridic plons nature, seeing the facts on which it was founded, was devised. Two-thirds of the House of Rep resentatives were gained over to agree to admit this accusation and to condemn him upon it, and Page wrote to all his partisans to be in readiness to unite themselves at any given mement. The central point of the conspiracy was the city of Maracay. When any one spoke to either of the consuirators suggesting that it would be better that the Administration should come to an understanding with Paez to avoid the consequences of the struggle about to take place in Congress, they were received with disdain, the partisans of Paez saying they were certain of coming off triumphantly. The President must either be a tool or a victim-there was [no middle course. When any of the conspirators were asked for what the President was to be impeached, the answer was ; " for the death of Charlemagne.

It was then that the President's eyes were opened. He saw that his ruin was decreed, and began to take measures to frustrate the conspira-He suspended a Governor, named Ustariz, for legal causes. This official, though an officer of the Executive power, had made himself the agent of Paez and of the conspiracy. He suspended auother Governor, Izquierdo, who had been appointed ad interim, and refused to give up his command. This man (Izquierdo) was another of the conspirators, and desired to retain his office in order to serve Paez. The President also and poniards with which the hostile represenappointed some officers in the militia in the place | tatives were known to be armed. With these of those who were disposed to favor Paez, removed some stores of arms and ammunition, &c.

met. This body from the very moment of its opening proved clearly that it was not the Legis- to suppose that the attack without proceed lative body of the nation, but the instrument of Paez. Under the pretext of not being secure the sons would undoubtedly have been taken as an Chamber of Representatives determined to change act of desperate vengeance. Beside, they were the place of its sessions, dismissed the Secretary as being a Liberal, and authorized its President to form a guard to protect the body. In the night of the 23d of January about three hundred armed men assembled in San Francisco (as the building in which Congress held its sittings was called) vote to remove to Porto Cabello was adopted by a Now it is not credible that Monagas should have Un the first of Jone an attempt was made to day evening gives us Poststor with Troffi and without the knowledge of the authorities. The

o members absented themselves. These comprised some at least whom the chiefs of the conspiracy had not been able to being to vote for the President's impeachment, but who were yet willing to allow the act to be consummated in their absence, although they knew that it could not fail to let loose on the country the horrors of civil war. A subsequent investigation showed that some stayed away from fear of displeasing Paez; others because they had been intimidated, others-and this in such a case will seem strangest to an Amerjean render-because they had conscientious soruples against favoring or prejudicing either party.

At this crisis the people of Caracas being in formed of the plans of Paez and the Oligaro and seeing that they were about to be carried into effect, determined to frustrate them at any cost-On the 24th the Chambers met, and both went into secret session. The Session of the Representatives being made public, Doctor Sanavria, the Secretary of the Interior, presented himself with Power. He was questioned as to the tranquillity of the city, and the safety of the legislative body the replies not being deemed satisfactory, the Chamber ordered that the other two Secretaries should be summoned, and that the Minister of the Interior should remain in the Chamber until the others came. The object in view was to leave the President, without any Constitutional organ-Rumor soon spread through the city that the Sec. retary of the Interior had been detained by the Chamber of Representatives, and as it was universally believed that the conspirators in the Chamber were capable of anything, the people hastened toward San Francisco, armed with whatever they could pick up, and were about to rush into the building to liberate the Secretary; they were opposed by the guards, who were at the door, and while they were urging reasons for being allowed to enter, two shots were fired from the edifice, which killed the citizens Riverol and

This treacherous attack enraged the people, and from that moment they believed themselves autherized to attack in turn: however, when they seemed about to enter the building-and under the first impulse of their fury they might have left no one living in it,-they paused and contented themselves with merely firing from the streets, and on being called to order, obeyed the voice of the authorities. Some few indiciduals were killed, but it was either from their own imprudence or from their contempt of the mass before whose muskets they presented themselves. The President, the very man whom the conspirators had wished to depose and sacrifice, interposed in person, and with his friends placed himself between the people and the conspirators. To this many of the latter owe their lives; and it is this President whom these very men so atrociously calumniate. though they even acknowledge what they owe to his merciful disposition. Had General Menagas wished the death of any of them, all he had to do was to point them out to popular vengeance; and it is well known that his worst enemies might then have been sacrificed, but were actually saved by his friends.

On the 26th the Chambers again assembled, not as we have reason to believe, because the Senators and Representatives were compelled to meet by force, but because they were convinced that Congress ought to continue its sittings, in the first place, to pass a measure of clemency which should exonerate its own members who had participated in the bootless conspiracy, and to determine on other measures demanded by the actual state of circumstances. It is true that in a few days arterward the Sessions were suspended, because these very conspirators, believing themselves to be already perfectly safe, thought to favor the cause of Pacz, which was their own, by the dissolution of the Legislative body. But their project was frustrated, and after an interval of some days the Congress resumed its labors, calling in the supplementary members in place of those who had abandoned the country. When some of the latter protested from Curaçoa against the violence which had been employed against them in order to compel them to assemble on the 25th, they were contradicted by some of their own companions. who stated that they had attended the Chamber of Representatives freely and spontaneously .--This was also proved by numbers of other persons exterminate him. In vain did he try to temporize | who had seen them go to the Chamber without

We say then, that this affair of January 24 grew sidered Oligarchical. In vain did he leave the primarily out of the conspiracy of the Paez party friends of Paez the offices they held, in vain was | to overthrow the President whom they could not make recreant to his duty. The people of Cathe latter and the Oligarchy. Paez and all his racas hated that party as much as they had become attached to the President, and accordingly rose in spontaneous opposition to their outrageous intentions. It is said that Monagas or his friends stirred them up and set them on to murder the opposition Members of Congress. Now in the entire melee only three Representatives were shot one of them, Senor Salas of Maracaibo, was a friend of the President, and had voted steadily in his favor: he was killed near the outer door; but had the attack been designed and executed under the direction of Monagas, he certainly would have taken care that his adherents should not perish

in it. The other Representatives killed in the firing were Garcia and Argote, a colored barber of Carac as, and a blind instrument of the Oligarchy. That party was in the habit of nominating illiterate men of the laboring class on its ticket in order to strengthen itself at the ballot box. If this man were not killed by mere accident, which we have no doubt was the case, he must have perished from the indignation the people felt toward him personally, for having betrayed their cause.

One more Representative only fell a victim on this occasion, and he was universally regretted. We mean Senor Santos Michelenn. On the first alarm he jumped from one of the windows o Representatives Chamber, and was badly burt by the fall. Just as he struck the ground a party of citizens charged down the streets with fixed sayonets, and one of them wounded him though had they recognized him, the universal esteem in which he was held would have saved him from any injury. He died a few days afterward, whether from the wound or the fall is a disputed point in Venezuela, which seems to us of little

consequence. Moreover, it should be remembered that the President's sons were in the building, as was Sanavria, the Minister of the Interior, and several others of Monagas next friends. They were there with no protection from the pistols wennous, as we are assured by credible per sons who were eye witnesses of the scene in Such was the state of affairs when Congress | the Chamber, Sanavria was actually threatened, and had there been any reason at the time ed from the President, the lives of these per in equal danger with the others from the mob, as is proved by what happened to Salas and Michelena. In the excitement and exasperation of the moment the mass of people could not distinguish between friends and foes, and had the firing been continued and the contest carried into the bulling, few of its occupants could have escaped.

date out of his desire to set a good example by | vote of 32 Yeas to 11 Nays, out of 51 members | exposed so many of his friends to danger of such execution of persons legally accused, but unjust y condemned, would hardly let loose such bloody destruction upon the heads of his children, his political and personal adherents, and his enemies altogether. The supposition is too absurd for any mind not heated and distorted by party spirit-

- One thing more in this connection: Gen. Paez states that Monagas, in a circular dated Jan. 25, speaks of the event of the day previous as "a scandalous and lamentable crime." We have before us the Gaceta de Venezuela containing that ircular, the words in it are an success tumentable y escendaloso, a scandalous and lamentable event, And this refers to the attack caused by the firing of the guards. This remarkable fault in translation does not speak well for the integrity of the Defense in general.

Another decisive evidence that there was a conspiracy against the Government and Constitution, is found in the declaration of Schor J. V. the accustomed Message from the Executive | Gonzales, Editor of La Prensa, a representative and one of the chief plotters. He was taken into the presence of the President by the friends of the latter, who had saved him from the fury of the people. He confessed that the conspiracy had been planned for many months, in the first place for the purpose of intimidating Monagas and inducing him to resign the Presidency, an afterward with the object of carrying out the threats they had made. He also said that they all counted on the cooperation of Paez, who had engaged to be their chief - But it is time to look a little at the personal movements of that gentle-

> Some months previous to Jan. 24 he had been offered by the Government an important mission to Europe and had declined it. As the epoch approached for the conspiracy to come to a head, he asked and obtained leave of absence on the pretense of going to New-Granada. The elements of the plot all being duly organized, and the support of Congress being, as the Oligarchists suposed, ensured, he set out in the direction of New Granada, but evidently with no design of going point. He left Maracay on the 3d of January, 1848, and went to the Plains, in order, as he gave out, to visit a cattle farm of his called San Pablo, which required his personal inspection. There he already had assembled his horses, his guards and a number of his partisans. Traveling slowly, as is usual in that country, he had time to confer with the most prominent persons in Calabozo, the Capital of the Plains. With them we have ample reason to believe he negotiated for aid in the rising soon to take place against the Government. And why should be take to New Granada a route lead ing through dense forests, and an uninhabited country where difficulty and privations of every sort must be met on the way, when he might have reached Maracaibo by sea in an easy voyage of three or four days, and thence have gone, without any inconvenience, to San José de Cucuta? It would seem as if there were only one reason, namely, the conspiracy. Apparently his purpose was to remain in the plains, where he already had some preparations made, where he could find among the inhabitants the most serviceable soldiers in Venezuela, and whence he could best strike an unexpected blow in any direction

For some time Paez remained at San Pablo, with a considerable number of followers, waiting the news that Monagas had fallen so that he might return in triumph to Caracas. But instead of this he learned that the plot had signally failed. Now but one resource remained; he had conspired to overthrow the Government through the Congress; now he could only hope to overthrow it by open rebellion. Intrigue and hidden treason had lost their potency. He at once unfurled the standard of revolt. His headquarters were at a place named El Rastro. He succeeded in inducing the population of Calabozo, Orituco and other portions of the neighborhoood, where he had partisans, to revolt also.

At the same time some of the conspirators who after the 24th January had left Caracas for Maracaibo, deceived the inhabitants of that city by false accounts of the events which had taken place, and as, unfortunately, Senor Salas, the representative of that province had fallen on that day, they managed to excite the minds of the inhabitants against the government, to which they attributed all the evils which had occurred. Maracaibo having declared itself, they induced the provinces of Merida and Truxillo to imitate its example

They also contrived to cause the rising of some districts in the province of Cumana. Paez had presented himself to the Republic as the restorer of the constitution and the laws, which, he said, had been destroyed by the President. He employed every means, within his own reach or that of his partisans, to induce the people to follow him, but it was in vain. He succeeded in deseiving only those portions of the country above indicated, while all the remainder rose in one mass to sustain the government and defend the institutions of the country. And they rose so spontaneously and with such enthusiasm that had the Executive desired it, it could have placed 50,000 men under

Paez seeing the inutility of his efforts to unite sufficient forces in Calaboza, and those of the government having advanced toward that city withdrew into the province of Apure, with the idea of seducing Gen. Cornelio Muñoz from his allegiance; but that loyal veteran of the War of Independence, instead of listening to his perfidiinsinuations, marched upon him, although with an inferior force, and meeting him in the savannahs of the Araguatos attacked and completely reuted him, Paez flying until he reached the territory of New-Granada

It will be remembered by those who have paid

attention to these details, that the Paez party for a long time held the Castle of San Carlos, in the Lake of Maracaibo, and that they besieged the town of that name, which was defended by Gen. Castelli for several months. The Government at that period had not a marine force of sufficient strength to force the bar of Maracaibo, the Paez party having several vessels to defend the entrance. At length the Government mustered a few sailing vessels, which, together with the steamer Libertador, entered the bay, and on the 13th December, 1848, came to action with the Paez fleet, defeated them, raised the siege of Maracarbo, took possession of the Castle of San Carlos, which the Paez party had abandoned, and then pursued the fugitives into the river Zulia. There they took the remainder of their ships, together with the steamer General Jackson, then called the Buena Vista, on board which they took 10 prisoners, mostly officers. At the same time they routed the land forces, which had taken possession of the small town of San Carlos, and sent the prisoners to Paerto Cabello. As an il-Instration of the blood-thirstiness of the President of the Republic, and his tyrannical severity, we may mention that these prisoners were released and allowed to return to their homes, on giving their parole that they would not again serve against the Government of the Republic. Among them were two of Gen. Paga' sons! The General himself was during the whole of this time at Cu-

racoa, with his friend Quintero, quietly watching

assassinate the President. A party of men, instigated by and belonging to the Oligarchical party. came from Chaguaramas, rode up, favored by the darkness of the night, to the President's residen and attacked the guard, attempting to force their way into the house, crying " Mucra Monagas Fortunately, at the very outset the horse of the leader of this party, Belisarlo, was shot down, and the confusion created by this gave the guards time to rally to the defense of their general. The assassins were instantly repulsed and took to flight. On the 22d the towns of Guarenas, Santa Lucia, Calabozo, with others of minor importance, took up arms against the Government, imagining that the President had fallen a victim to this treacherous plot, and showing clearly that the whole affair had been regularly combined and organized. Had any one in Venezuela before doubted the popularity of Monagas, he would at once have been undeceived, for the whole population of Caracas spontaneously rushed to his defense. Addresses of congratulation from all the Provinces were also sent to the Government

In the month of July, 1849, Paez resolved on again trying his fortune on the soil of Venezuela. He landed at Coro, where his adherents raised about 1,200 men, surprised the authorities and took the town, and then advanced into the interior of the country, spreading desolation wherever he passed. The country people fled at his approach, till at last they assembled in numbers, arming themselves as they could, and together with the militia surrounded him in a place called Campo Monagas, where, finding his position desperate, he surrendered at discretion, throwing himself upon the elemency of the Government. Paez was taken to Caracas, where the President, with the consent of the Council of Government-the Congress not being then in session-instead of handing him over to the regular tribunals to be tried for treason, granted him an amnesty; but for the security and tranquility of the Republic, exiled him from its territory. In the meantime addresses poured in from the provinces urging the Government to allow Paez to be tried by the common there. The following facts are conclusive on this | tribunals-not as a conspirator merely, but for the excesses, murders, incendiarisms and rapine alleged to have been committed by him and his followers during his last expedition. The President fearing some outbreak of the people, who, stirred up by all these addresses, might have have been led into some excess fatal to Paez, had him removed from Caracas to the Castle of San Antonio in Cumana, where he remained until the Congress of the Republic passed a decree banishing him for ever from the territory of Venezuela. He proceed ed to the island of St. Thomas, and thence found his way to New York by way of Philadelphia.

Among the officers who surrendered at Campo Monagas were many of those who had been tak en at San Carlos de Zulia, and liberated on their parole. In most countries such a breach of faith would have been punished with death; but Monagas, true to the principles which he had adopted on assuming the reins of Government, merely exiled the most prominent among them. During the whole of his Presidency there has not been a single execution throughout Venezuela for political

Such, briefly told, is the history of this affair, as we have carefully obtained it from sources or which we have every reason to place reliance. There are several points on which we have not touched, but we have gone through what is most important in some detail, not merely for the purpose of vindienting our protest against the undeserved honors which the friends of Gen. Paez had managed to have conferred upon him, and our warning as to his intentions toward Venezuela, but also to do justice to President Monagas, who has been aboninably and industriously calumniated in this country and Europe. We believe that he is every way superior to the common run of South American Statesmen, and has deserved well of his country. His conduct throughout this critical struggle, in which a selfish and unscrupuous minority employed all possible means to get the permanent control of the nation, in order that they might enjoy its power and fatten on its wealth, seems to us at once firm, moderate and wise, and, therefore, worthy of praise. Venezuela owes it to him, more than to any other individual, that her republican institutions are preserved, internal peace maintained, and the way of national improvement kept open. And while we cherish no illusions as to the immediate destiny of any Republic in South America, we are convince that the triumph of the Liberal party in Venezuela and the administration of Monagas will hereafter be generally recognized as highly ad-

vantageous to that country Gen. Paez concludes his Defense with a very guarded denial that he is now intriguing with a view to his return to Venezuela. We should like to believe that he has sincerely submitted to the severe lesson he has received, but his past actions forbid it. We have no wish to bring him more than any other exile residing in this country inconveniently before the public. But we shall not be deterred from denouncing any movement which may seem to us to contemplate the perpetuation of that anarchy and that exploitation of the South American people from which Liberty and Progress have already so severely suffered on that Continent.

The Opera.

Manager Maretzek has played trumps. Parodi a Lucrezia on Wednesday evening was another signal success; and it requires no shrewdness to see that she will be a great favorite with the andlence at the Opera. We are most sincerely glad at this result, and congratulate the Manager heartily upon his good fortune. This we do all the more sincerely that, while we trust not to be blind to the real merits of this artist, we do not accord her that vocal and dramatic rank which is awarded her by many others. It was certainly a pleasure to see the house, both Monday and Wednesday—even fuller and more brilliant on Wednesday, the usual seats nor sufficing for the audience, for whose accommedition chairs had to be placed, filling the passage ways of the second tier. The applause was frequent and given with an energy which showed the touching of an intimate co d of appreciation

The only differences that we remarked in the performance on Wednesday were in the delicate details of the first act and the finale of the second, which were hardly so well done as on Monday There is throughout this opera an exquisite Venetian character-a melo-dramatic which if not shocked or disturbed by the artistas it is not by Parodi, well determines the justice of the conception. In Venice alone the meloframa is legitimate. We could hope to see our Prima Donna in "I due Foscuri" and Murino Faero"-operas not too backnied-that she might ontinue to deserve her success.

Signor Lorini, olthough deprecating in print the ensure of the audience, was in better tune than Monday, and Signora Patti was encored in " Il Segrete, which sparkled spiritedly from her lips, and during which she advoitly and gracefully caught a bouquet thrown from the balcony-a tribute which so characteristic a Glovinetto Venegiano admirably mented

On Friday evening we are to have Lucrezia as more listed for Parodi's list impression. Mon-

on Tuesday, Parodi again and Fitz James in "La Paquita. Strakesch's new opera of Giovanni de Napoli is already in rehearsal, and we are glad in his interest and that of the public, to hear that Parodi will take the principal part. Mr. Maretzek is determined not to flag and will produce it brilliantly. All this is right-for no people are so willing and ready as we, to acknowledge gen. erously, whatever is genuine and really well done.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LES "HISTORY OF PROPELLERS AND STEAM NAVIGATION, by ROBERT MACFARLANE, gives an account of the numerous unsuccessful inventions for propelling vessels, with a view to prevent in genious men from wasting their time, talents, and money on similar projects. It also presents an interesting history of steam navigation, discussing the claims of those men who made the first experiments in this department of practical science, and furnishing much valuable information in regard to Fitch, Rumsey, Fulton, Simington and Bell. Mr. Macfarlane writes with uncommon energy, and leaves no one in doubt, for a moment, of his mean ing. (Geo. P. Putnam. 12mo, pp. 144.)

John Wiley has issued an edition of WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS" from the original manuscript recently sold in Philadelphia by the administrators of the late David R. Claypole, in whose possession it had been from the date of its first publication. In this edition the text is given as it was first printed, all the interlineations and alterations made by Washington being inserted in brackets. It is a very curious document and deserves a place in every American library. (4to. pp. 48.)

Ticknor, Reed & Fields have published a neat edition of "BIOGRAPHICAL ESSAYS," by THOS. DE QUINCEY, uniform with "THE CONFESSIONS OF AN ENGLISH OFFUM EATER," and forming the secand volume of the series of De Quincey's collected writings. It contains papers on Shakspere, Pope, Charles Lamb, Goethe, and Schiller. A third vol urae will shortly be issued, embracing some of De Quincey's most interesting contributions to the English magazines.

"THE IMMORTAL, AND OTHER POEMS," is the title of a collection of original Poems, by JAMES NACK, mostly on subjects within the sphere of domestic sentiment, and pervaded with a spirit of tenderness and gentle beauty. The volume is introduced with a Memoir of the Author, by GEO. P. Morris, giving an interesting sketch of the peculiar circumstances in his early history, which have decided the external condition of his life. Stringer & Townsend. 12mo, pp. 172.)

1 "STORIES ABOUT BIRDS," by FRANCIS C Whodworth. A delightful book for young readers, consisting of anecdotes, descriptions, and graphic sketches, compiled from the most eminent authorities, and expressed in a style of great liveliness and beauty. It may be recommended with perfect confidence as a very entertaining and instructive volume. (Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co. Sold by Stringer & Townsend. 12mo. pp. 336.

For Samuel Raynor has sent us a number of well printed juvenile works, mostly new editions of standard publications in that department, including "Days of Boyhoon," "The Picture GALLERY," "LITTLE CLARA" by Mrs. BACHE REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER," "RUPERT CAHILL," and "Choice Stories," by Joseph Alben.

"A SKETCH OF SIR THOMAS FOWELL BUX. TON," by Rev. THOMAS BINNEY, is a popular marrative of the life of that eminent philanthropist. A very pithy production, though the attempt to avoid common-place is too obvious. Boston Crosby & Nichols. 18mo., pp. 149.)

"THE BROKEN BRACELET AND OTHER POEMS," by Mrs. C. H. W. Esling, present several specimens of graceful and pleasing versification, and are distinguished by their depth and purity of sentiment. (Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston, 12mo, pp. 288.)

TE- "The Pioneens," by J. Ferimone Coopen being the fourth volume of "The Leather-Stock ing Tales," is issued in the neat edition of " Cooper's Collective Works" by Geo. P. Putnam 12mo, pp. 505.)

LYRICS OF SPAIN AND ERIN," by ED WARD MATURIN, is a volume of spirited Poems. founded on scenes and legends in Spanish and Irish history. (Boston: Ticknor, Reed & Fields.

Le John Wiley publishes a new English edi tion of "CLARKSON'S LIFE OF WILLIAM PENS," with a Preface, replying to the charges against his character made by Macauley in his History of England, (12mo, pp. 3

TO "A TREASURY OF PLEASURE BOOKS FOR Young Children," is a collection of the old English nursery rhymes with beautiful comic engrav ings. The very book for St. Nicholna youngest protegoes. (Cambridge John Bartlett.)

To "The Psaums," translated and explained by G. A. ALEXANDER, vol. III, contains annotations on the last fifty Psalms and completes the series. (Baker & Scribner: 12mo., pp. 31).

Jenny Lind's Morning Concert.

to the Editor of The Tribune.

The morning concert of Jenny Lind on Wed-

nesday met with such brilliant success, hopes are expressed that another will be given before her departure. Thousands of ladies, unprovided with an escort, who had been hitherto deprived of the privilege of hearing her, availed themselves of the opportunity, and the vast hall was filled to overflowing. From the upper circles the body of the house presented the appearance of an immense bed of tulips, radiant in all the colors of the rainbow: for the sprinkling of men in the audience scarcely caused dark speaks to appear in the sea of bonnets. The fair somestress sang rom the Messiah, "I know that my Redeemer liveth, magnificently, and the succeeding one from the Creation carried the admiration of the audience to rapturous delights. Belletti did his audience to rapturous dengits. Belieff did its part splendidy: it was a rich least of saured music, and was deeply enjoyed by all who heard it. The second part, though not more perfect, drew forth livelier expressions or pleasare, in the trio Jenny astonished as well as charmed her listeners, who encored the song with enthaliasm. Her wonderful powers were perhaps better displayed in this song than any other volumes of melidy, like rich waves, poured from the throat, and her delicious trilling enclanted all into acplayed in this song than any other, volumes of melody, like rich waves, poured from light thous, and her delicious trilling enchanted all into ac-knowledging that such molody never came from mortal lips before. Her unrivaled "Bird Song, and the "Echo Song," followed, and closed the entertainment. Just before these were sung, one of the Mickels are such that a talegraphy disof the officials announced that a telegraphic dis-patch had arrived for a gentleman in the audience; is name was called, and he was requested to ep to the door. General sympathy was exits name was called, and he was requested step to the door. General sympathy was expressed for his loss of so exquisite a part of the performances. We sincerely hope that another opportunity will be afforded to those who wish to attend in the morning. Many dread the crowd and heat of an evening concert, and many aged the story of the property of the story of the stor persons are unable to go out at night; beside that, the number of laties obliged to go alone or remain at home, cannot yet have been exhausted. These should all enjoy a chance of listening to the peerless Nightingale before she wings her

The examination of Henry C. Dorsey, charged with having sometime during the Win-ter of 1-45 and 49, stelen from the office of Loomis & Co. No. 1 Nassau 94. Mexican Bonds for \$16,000, took place yesterday morning before Justice Bleakely, and resulted in his being com-mitted to prison for trial, in default of \$5,000 bail,

From the London Morning Herald THE CRYSTAL PALACE IN HYDE PARK.

Not the least wonderful part of the Excilinion which is to be opened next year will be the edifice within which the specimens of the ministry of all nations are to be collected. Its magnitude, the celerity with which it is to be constructed, and the materials of which it is to be composed, all combine to insure for it a large share of that attention which the Exhibition is likely to attract. attention which the farmilition is fixely to affree, and to render its precious a matter of great public interest. A building designed to cover 752,832 superficial feet, and to have an exhibiting surface of about 21 acres, to be roofed in and handed over to the Commissioners within little more than three months from its commencement, to be constructed almost entirely of glass and iron, the most fragile and the strongest of working materials, to combine the lightness of a conservatory with the stability of our most permanent structures—such a building will naturally excite much cariosity asto building will naturally excite much cariosity asto the mode in which the works connected with it are conducted, and the advances which are made towards its completion.

Enchanted palaces that grow up in a night reconfined to fairy land, and in this material world of ours the labors of the bricklayer and the carpen-

ter are never-ending. It took 300 years to build St. Peter's at Rome, and 30 to complete our own St. Pani's. The new palace of Westminster has already been 15 years in hand, and is still unfin-ished. We run up houses, it is true, quickly enough in this country, but if there be a touch of enough in this country, but if there be a fouch of magic in the time occupied there is none in the appearance of so much street and brickwork as our streets exhibit. Something very different from this is promised for the great edifice in Hyde Park. Not only is it to rise with extraordinary rapidity, but in every other respect is to be suggestive of "Arabian Nights" remembrances. In its favor the window law is to be ignored, and 200,000 anapolitical fact of these weighting naward of 400 tans. the window law is to be ignored, and 200,000 superficial feet of glass, weighing upward of 40 tuns, are to be used in its construction. Not a stone nor a brick will be employed throughout the spacious structure, which is to rest upon 3,300 cast iron columns, and to be strengthened and kept together by 2,224 girders of the same material. The plan of it which has been published represents an either in every respect qualified to become the repository of specimens of the world's industry; the basen out and two upper tiers diminishing in area as they ascend, and thus securing a graceful variety of ascend, and thus securing a graceful variety of outline, while the monotonous effect of a faceds 1,848 feet long is broken by a spacious transept. This transept, 405 feet long and 72 feet wide, will be arched, and will trise to the hight of 10 feet, including within it, as in a glass case, a row of trees, which respect for the Park timber has induced the Commissioners to spare.

The roof of the entire building, resting on the casting of the casting of

iron girders, will be what is technically called "ridge and valley," and will look like an undulating sea, the whole being cover d with canvass to exclude the the whole being cover d with canvass to exclude the rays of the summer sun and prevent any inconvenience arising from excessive heat. This will be the case in every part of the structure except the transept, where the presence of trees render light necessary, and where, therefore, the arched glass roof will remain uncovered. When closed in and completed, the view presented by the interior will, it is anticipated, be wonderfully graceful and splendid. The central avenue, 1.848 feet long, 75 feet broad, and 66 feet high, with rows of pillars sheeting off from it on either side, and so arrainged that the eye can traverse freely to every part of that the eye can traverse freely to every part of the building, must have a very grand appearance. Care has been taken to have the columns ance. Care has been taken to have the columns upon which the whole fabric rests distributed with such regularity that no confusion or forestlike effect can be proposed by them. It will be the same in all the avenues as the central one, although there, from its proportions and the entire absence of galleries or upper flooring to break the perspective, the view presented will be most

Beside the immense space thus devoted to the general purposes of the Exhibition, there will be on the north side of the building a room set apart for the reception of machinery. This apartment for the reception of machinery. This apartment will be 236 test long. 48 feet broad, and 24 feet high. Another feature of the building will be the Refreshment Courts, which are to be divided into Refreshment Courts, which are to be divided into three classes. Those whose means and taste incline them to patronise the first will discuss the delicacies of the season under the branches of the trees which occupy the north end of the transept; those whose habits of life are less ambitious, or whose palates are less discriminating most move westward; while for the crowd of humble visitors the requisite secommodation will be provided on the north east side of the building.

While from north to south, and across the breadth of the structure, the flooring will be perfectly level, from west to east it will be slightly inclined, like the stage of a theater, though not of course to the same extent. This, it is believed, will add much to the effect of the interior, by enabling visitors at the lower end to see al-

by enabling visitors at the lower end to see alby enabling visitors at the lower end to save as most at a glance over the whole edifice. Though from north to south the flooring will be quite horizontal, the land slopes a little, and this enables the architect to give the building on that side the appearance of a raised foundation, which will be faced with green sod. A light iron railing will inclose the building at a distance of eight feet. from its exterior, and beyond that there will be a foot path. The grand entrance will be nearly op-posite the Prince's gateway, and will have seven pairs of doors. Ample arrangements have seven made, however, for the entry and exit of visitors at other points. The exterior surfaces of the first or ground tier will not be of the wood, for the purpose of greater security, and also to allord a wall space for such articles as require to be hung up in order to be seen to advantage. Some conception of the work to be performed may be gathered from this, that the calculations of Messrs. Fox, Henderson & Co. the contractors, estimate, among other requisites, 34

miles of gutters, 202 miles of sash burs, and 8 miles of table for exhibiting.
It is now only a month since the actual work of construction commenced. In that time the founconstruction commenced. In that time the foundation pieces on which the columns rest bave nearly all been fixed upon their beds of concrete, and the earth filled in around them. The columns required for a large section of the southern and central parts of the building have been put up and connected together by girders. The framework begins to indicate the form of the future structure, t as the ribs and bones of the mammoth at the Britism Museum shadow forth what the animal must have been when alive. The graduated sat-luces of the structure ascending tier above sier, the cathedral-like effect of the transept, and the ang extended avenues and rows of slender pil-lars, branching off symetrically on either side of h.m. can already be discerned. Sleepers and olets for the flooring above have been laid in one or two parts, and one small piece of window fram-ing has been fixed in its place. The external fa-cing of the ground tier his been commonsed, and while the framework of about one-third of the detail. structure is in a forward state nearly every detail of the work has been begun. Mesars, Fox and Henderson have already one

crane established on the girders for hoisting up materials, and in a few days they will have several more. The rapidity with which the buildprogresses may be estimated from the fact that two columns and three girders can be fixed in about 15 minutes. While the actual laber of construction proceeds, a vast amount of preparatory work goes on simultaneously. Nearly all the wooden arches required to span the transparare completed. Sash bars, window frames, interactions and gratters, are got ready by ate bearers and gutters, are got ready by mediate bearers and guiters, are got ready by andreds of workmen under sheds, formed hastily of floor planking. The hydraulic press is at work esting the strength of girders, and a few fires stighted to prepare the wrought from bolia by which he columns are made fast to the comecting fixes between them. Piles of material of every not are collected in every part of the ground of it is believed that three-fourths of all that will be reconstructed as a greatly deposited within the deposited employed in drawing. At present, about 900 is are at work within the enclosed space, but e timated that the number must yet be raised

difficulty is found by the contractors in pt labor. The iron work is all brought from Bi-mincham, where it is prepared by Messrs. Fork Henderson, assisted by two other houses. So tim furnished the whole amount of glass required. The timber used is from the Baltic, and of an ex-cellent analis. cellent quality. A portion of it is prepared as cellent quality. A portion of it is prepared as cellent quality is taken for the purpose at Chelsea and the mills taken for the purpose at Chelsea and the rest on the grounds. When it is well, rest on the grounds. When it is dry, the fix-cover, is pushed forward. When it is dry, the fix-cover, is pushed forward. Ing of columns and girders is proceeded with Gas has been laid on in the grounds, and the tolk of the day are continued frequently as late as it oclock at night. A considerable portion of the work is been laid. work is done by the piece, and no histority is found in procuring any amount of hands that may from time to time be required. Every morane they are mile in great numbers at the entance,